



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1865.

"The only persons in the South who wish to do any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had a chance." Sanders belongs to the class of persons thus graphically described by Gen. Thompson. The General fought bravely and with great distinction throughout the war, but now he is a peaceable citizen, determined to sustain in good faith the Government of the South. Such is the attitude of Mr. Stearns, as reported by Mr. Stearns, was submitted to the President and endorsed by him. It embodies the fullest expression yet made of his views on the various questions involved in the work of Southern restoration and possesses the value of an official document. It will be perused with interest by all our readers.

It is somewhat amusing to observe the tone of the technical Republican and Democratic journals. There is a rather brisk rivalry between them in respect to appropriating the President. His claim for a "handsome salary" is so popular with the honest masses who have a special love to promote, who was not only peace and Union, with liberty and the rights of the States, that both of the parties as they formally exist wish to give credit and votes up the strength of cordially endorsing the said plan and supporting the Administration. There couldn't be a stronger proof of its honesty, breadth and statesmanship than the special love it promotes to those who were you don't suppose that the practical, quick-sighted and quick-witted minds of the American people wouldn't perceive it, and disown it rather than approve the measures which have been adopted? And wouldn't the leaders of the two parties discern what the public sense of those measures is and shape their course accordingly? The two parties, the two parties, are trying to appropriate the President, that they are trying to see which shall support him the more thoroughly and strongly is the evident proof of the popularity of his course, and shows how profoundly it has enlisted the sympathies and how effectually it has secured the confidence of the great majority of the thinking people of the Union.

The President would never could have then drawn around him the reflecting masses—never could have challenged their respect and support to so wonderful an extent in the face of the bitter prejudices existing against him when he succeeded to the Presidency—if he had not been guided by liberal, just, and magnanimous ideas. That he is a man of a broad and commanding mind, perhaps in civilian human nature, that instinctively admires generosity and mercy and common sense, the spirit that meets an enemy, or that was one, half way and strikes hand upon principles of mutual concession and good-fellowship. This is the basis of the policy which the President has pursued towards the South. He told them in effect that through the Government of the Union had triumphed over all armed opposition, and if it chose play the more conqueror, and exhibit toward them a vindictive course, yet that he had no wish to do that; that he simply wanted the Union preserved intact and the law of the United States everywhere obeyed, that if they would return voluntarily and in good faith to their allegiance the past should be forgotten. If, by force of circumstances, they would accept the terms and carry them out faithfully, and they have been redeeming their pledge. They have been resuming their old position as citizens of the United States with a courtesy and zeal and frankness which have astonished and delighted everybody but natural scoundrels and those who have been educated in the schools of hell and hate. These have the Union, and have no right to leave it.

Whatever jealousy may adhere to our inherited principle of avoiding entanglements with foreign nations, the United States, in the course of their recent history, in our civil war they did exercise a just and benevolent influence in the international conduct of foreign states, particularly those which are near to us in interest and sympathy. They have been dearest to us as far as their adoption of principles of justice and freedom are concerned. Their last efforts to secure the independence of their country, the removal of their oppressors, and the establishment of a new government, without any aid from us, were most remarkable. We have given several particulars and promises which have brought to the world's notice the progress which that seasonably presented itself, and which God forfend!

MAINE, Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.  
Mr. DEAN SIE: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I remaind of it all day, and have written down such of the points made as I could remember. If corrected by you and returned to me, I will make a full report. But I am awaiting your kind and understanding men.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND MARINES.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National League—of which Mr. Stearns is a member—has called a national convention of soldiers and sailors of the country to meet in that city on the fourth Wednesday in January, 1866.

It will be determined by this convention what sort of an organization of soldiers and sailors will be best adapted to promote the interests of the men who have fought to maintain the country.

MEDEVILLE, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.  
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1865.  
11:30 A. M.—I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour and a half on the restoration of the South. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free as ever, and I have no doubt that he will be as frank and candid in his interview with you as he was with me.

His candor is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

He is a man of a very frank and unimpassioned allusion to slaves, under the form of official decree, has just been established by an edict of the Emperor, and this has been done with especial reference to the encouragement of emigration into the country from our Southern States, for the purpose of enabling the Emperor and Napoleon to erect a barrier against the United States. Both of these, the correspondents, are looking forward to trouble with this coming edict.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your plan of construction, is the best way to bring the people to the understanding of your plan of reconstruction, and to make it clear to them, excepting only those who are attached to slavery, that the only chance of the conspirators lay, they judged, and therefore they would not submit it to them.

We have had several reports of late to the effect that the Indians had shaken Mexican dust from the soles of their feet and quit the law of the United States everywhere obeyed, that if they would return voluntarily and in good faith to their allegiance the past should be forgotten. If, by force of circumstances, they would accept the terms and carry them out faithfully, and they have been redeeming their pledge. They have been resuming their old position as citizens of the United States with a courtesy and zeal and frankness which have astonished and delighted everybody but natural scoundrels and those who have been educated in the schools of hell and hate.

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## WEEKLY JOURNAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The substance of President Johnson's speech on the 10th was given to the Southern States during a recent private interview with him given, with the President's approval, to the President by the Southern Senator. The President, in reply to the remark that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to the side of the South, said that he had done so because he was in advance of it, and that it was now trying to come up to his standard. He re-enacted his doctrine that notwithstanding the so-called secession of certain States, the Southern people were still entitled to their rebellion course, they had fortified their civil government, to reconstruct the machinery of the State, and to secure their rights. He concluded, he believes, the following words:

"The Post's special says: 'The Treasury Department commenced issuing three new gold certificates to-day.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

It is believed that the amount of \$900,000 worth of gold certificates has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be followed by the conversion of compound interest notes and other interest-bearing securities.

The names of the persons constituting the pastor and sixteen members of the new church recently organized in this city, called the First Baptist Church, were published in a resolution recently adopted by that body, and expressed to him the wish that was expressed to him by the pastor, that he should be made to believe that if the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever remain in the army, but he intended that they should be excluded from their crime. He is in favor of allowing those negroes who have served in the army, those who have been granted a pension, to vote, provided they have certain qualifications, to vote, but does not think it is politic, or that he has the right to force the negroes to do so. He believes that the people of the South, though he believes that will be conceded this privilege to freedom. The President, however, in his representation on the number of qualified voters instead of population, as at present.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Herald's Raleigh Correspondent: A singular coincidence has been made by the Chairman of the Committee on the Freedmen, who was unable to procure a national flag to hold in the capital, and had to send to New York for one. The flag was sent to him by telegraph from President Johnson, who said that he had been requested to assist the rebellion, which prevented the flying of it by the secession members of a regiment, and that he had to pay the debt, as they had their plans drafted laid for the purpose. But on reading of the President's speech, he said that the negroes had passed smirching and great enthusiasm, there being but few dissenting votes. The negroes, he said, were anxious to march to the front, to direct, uproot, and bless in the administration of the Government, and to emanate a new era of freedom.

The ordinance which was passed for the organization of the military force to suppress outlawry has, it is understood, the approval of the national military authorities.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the President to restore to the people of North Carolina their civil rights, and to grant military, and transfer civil powers to the civil authorities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Herald's Jackson, Miss., correspondent presents an unpleasant picture of the political condition of the State, and the condition of the Legislature, which met last Monday, being in a difficult work before it. The worst of which is, that the Commonwealth is large, but, though the people favor it, it is not in the majority. It is thought that Mississippi had enough to sustain its cause, except so far as regards that portion of the State which is traced to assist the rebellion, which prevented the negroes from voting in the election.

The death sentence of the Indian chief Medicine and Little Six, implicated in the massacre of the negroes, has been suspended by the President, in deference to the demands of the church and society, and remanded to the trial court, which is a shocking condition. The debt of the Commonwealth is large, but, though the people favor it, it is not in the majority. It is thought that Mississippi had enough to sustain its cause, except so far as regards that portion of the State which is traced to assist the rebellion, which prevented the negroes from voting in the election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

The great fair in aid of the soldiers and sailors was inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Music, and the money raised will be used to reconstruct and establish civil institutions, the only foundation of right, and to preserve the precious boon of liberty and religion, to the entire nation.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The approaching change in our relations with China, and the difficulties with which we are faced, each a tract of land, and hence many of them refuse to enter into contracts with the planters for a period extending to the time of the

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